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The Silver Age of the Greek World. By JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1906. Pp. 482. \$3.00.

"This book," says the author in a brief preface, "is intended to replace my *Greek World under Roman Sway*, now out of print, in a maturer and better form, and with much new material superadded." From this remark, as well as from the new title, the reader expects that the work has been largely recast. Such is not the case, however. One chapter has been divided into two, a few additions have been made, a few more parallels added, and a few biographical notes appended. But these alterations are all unimportant. They appear as nothing when compared with those which Hirschfeld has made in the new edition of his well-known *Untersuchungen*. The work belongs, in fact, to 1890, not to 1906. The books, theories, and discoveries which the author characterizes as recent belong usually to the eighties of last century. Only one of the many examples can be given here, but from it the inferences are obvious. "The recent researches of the French School at Delos," he says, p. 252, "have led to the discovery of private houses there also, one of them not ruined beyond recognition." One would imagine that the author had in mind the *magasins* unearthed by M. Jardé in 1903 (*BCH.*, 1905, pp. 5 ff.), or the dwellings described by M. Couve in 1895 (*BCH.*, 1895, pp. 460 ff.). But no: the recent researches were made by M. Paris in 1883 (*BCH.*, 1884, pp. 473 ff.).¹ Furthermore, enumerations of inscriptions are simply reprinted from the earlier work though they are now incomplete. Thus, at Delos M. Homolle is said "to have already recovered sixty slabs with at least 400 multifarious inscriptions. One of them, an inventory of the treasures of the temples, . . . occupies forty-eight large pages of close printing" (p. 135). Since 1890, however, over 350 new Delian inscriptions have been published, many by M. Homolle, and among them other inventories, one of which occupies 41 pages in the *Bulletin* (1903, pp. 62 ff.). Old editions are cited, as in the case of the works of Dion Chrysostom, and the remark which accompanies the citation only makes the matter worse: "I quote uniformly from the Teubner text (of Dion), which is the only handy and critical one (ed. Dindorf, 1857)," p. 269. Does Dr. Mahaffy forget or ignore von Arnim's magnificent edition? Important works like Beloch's *Griechische Geschichte*, Colin's *Rome et la grèce*, Harnack's *Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums*, and von Arnim's *Leben und Werke des Dio von Prusa* are not mentioned. Many errors might have been corrected had Kirchner's *Prosopographia Attica* been consulted.

¹ It would be unfair, perhaps, to demand from Dr. Mahaffy a reference to the recent discovery of a "new Pompeii" at Delos, on which a preliminary report appeared in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions* 1904, pp. 726 ff., and a detailed account in the *Bulletin* for 1906, pp. 483 ff.

The reviewer is of opinion that the book has not been revised with sufficient care. He has had no thought, however, of condemning the original work. Indeed the wide sweep of Dr. Mahaffy's knowledge, the indefatigable energy with which he has ransacked a very large and very scrappy mass of literature, the dramatic vividness of his descriptions (cf. pp. 199 ff.), and the frank impulsiveness of his judgments astonish the reader today as much as they did seventeen years ago. The book was well worth reprinting.

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Priester und Tempel im hellenistischen Aegypten: Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte des Hellenismus. Von WALTER OTTO. Leipzig: Teubner, 1905. Pp. xiv + 418. M. 18.

This volume well fills a distinct want. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the investigator in oriental antiquity is the lack of good handbooks covering the special fields. This is particularly true of Egypt, where the constant access of new material makes it difficult to produce a final or measurably complete treatment of any field. Otto has, therefore, undertaken a piece of work which may need to be repeated in a few years, when new documents have been found, but is not less welcome nor useful. The extensive modern literature of the subject has been exhaustively employed throughout. Otto shows himself to be a worthy pupil of his distinguished master, Professor Wilcken.

Beginning with the gods of Hellenistic Egypt, to which he necessarily devotes a short chapter, he passes to an exhaustive treatment of the organization of the priesthood. Here we find the priests of the Egyptian Greek, as well as Roman and oriental gods. A complete list of known high-priests of Alexandria is appended, with two others containing the known eponymous priests together with the few known priests of the Museum. These furnish a directory invaluable for reference in the identification of disconnected and undated documents, and partly compensate for an index, which the work should have had. The hierarchy of ancient Egypt can be traced back to a remoter date than in any other country. As early as the sixteenth century B. C. the separate priests of the different temples had been united in a national organization under the headship of the high-priest of Ammon at Thebes. It is the culmination of this oldest of all hierarchies in the Ptolemaic age which Otto describes in this second chapter. A third chapter is devoted to the career and social-industrial position of the priests, while the final chapter presents the economic aspect of the temple in Ptolemaic times.

The work forms a welcome addition to the working library of the historian, the classicist, the papyrologist, and the orientalist in general.

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